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ANCESTORS
of
NATHANIEL RIDEOUT
1762 - 1795
Cumberland Co, Maine

Book 5
Family Group V
Abraham (1) Rideout, Progenitor
Arrival Date Uncertain

Compiled by
Helen (Richardson) Kluegel
Honolulu, Hawaii, 1963

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Kluegel, Helen (Richardson)
Ancestors of Nathaniel Rideout,
1762-1795, Cumberland Co.,
Maine, book 5, family group V
Abraham (1) Rideout, arrival date uncertain
progenitor, arrival date uncertain

1963

n.p.

Rideout 24-1999

1888 (15)

ANCESTORS OF

Nathaniel Rideout

1762—1795

of Falmouth, Maine

ABRAHAM RIDEOUT, Progenitor

The National Genealogical Society Library,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs;

I am enclosing the fifth mimeographed book on my ancestry, "Ancestors of Nathaniel Rideout" and I believe it may add some information to this family.

Referring back to my third, 1961, book, "Ancestors of Justin Kent", if practical, I think the pre-emigration Griswold material should be deleted. It may be correct for Edward, who is not my ancestor, but I have found no proof that Edward and Francis, my ancestor, were related. I now feel it should not have been included.

Very sincerely yours,

Helen R. Kluegel

Address after Feb. 1st:

Mrs. H. A. Kluegel,
45-090 Namoku St.,
Kaneohe, Hawaii. 96744.

BOOK 5 - FAMILY GROUP V

ANCESTORS OF NATHANIEL RIDEOUT (1762 - 1795) of Falmouth, Maine

Families are in the following order:

RIDEOUT - Abraham (1)

Nicholas (2) M. Mary Ingersoll

William (3) M. Mary Blackstone

Nicholas (4) M. Deborah Blanchard

Jane, who M. (1) Joseph Richardson, (2) Bradbury, his brother

Nathaniel & Katherine Richardson

Annie Berry

Golda Soffe

INGERSOLL - George (A) Inkerstall

Richard (1) & Annis Langley

Lieut George (2) & Elizabeth

Ensign Joseph (3) & Sarah Coe

Ensign Benjamin (4) & Mary Hunt

Mary, who married Nicholas Rideout

C O E

Matthew Coe and Elizabeth Wakely

Sarah, who married Joseph Ingersoll

WAKELY

Thomas of Hingham, Mass, and Falmouth, Me.

Elizabeth, who married Matthew Coe

Falmouth - brief early history

Squando

Indians

Falmouth - Chronology

HUNT

Robert (A) Hunt of Yorkshire, Eng.
William (1) and Elizabeth (possibly Best)
Samuel (2) and Elizabeth Redding
William (3) and Sarah Newman
Mary, who married Benjamin Ingersoll
Mehitable, who married Benjamin Blackstone

REDDING

Joseph of Ipswich
Elizabeth, who married Samuel Hunt

BLACKSTONE

William (1) and Abigail Varney
Benjamin (2) and Mehitable Hunt
Mary, who married William Rideout

VARNEY

William (1) and Bridget
Humphrey (2) M. Esther Starbuck, and (2) Sarah, her sister
Abigail, who married William Blackstone

KNIGHT

Walter of Salem and wife, Elizabeth
Bridget M. Eng. William Varney

STARBUCK

Edward (1) and Katherine Reynolds
Sarah, who married 3rd, Humphrey Varney

Nantucket

Whaling

"Three Brothers"

Abraham Rideout
Possibly of York, Me.

Nicholas Rideout M Mary Ingersoll
1705 - 1754 1713 -
Res: Falmouth, Me.

William Rideout - M - Mary Blackstone
1733 - 1799 8 Nov 1755
Res: Georgetown, Me.

Nathaniel (4) Rideout
1762 - 1795
M. Jan. 12, 1786, Deborah Blanchard (Nathaniel⁵)
Their daughter Jane M. Joseph Richardson

Benjamin Ingersoll
1687 - 1755
M. 16 Nov. 1711

Joseph Ingersoll
1645 - 1718

George, Richard¹ Ingersoll
Elizabeth
Matther¹ Coe
Elizabeth, Thomas¹ Wakley
Samuel, William¹ Hunt
Elizabeth Redding (Joseph, bel)

Sarah Coe
1651 - 1714

William³ Hunt
1663 - 1723
M. 1684
Sarah Newman
abt 1660 - 1727

William Blackstone
- bef 1727

Benjamin Blackstone M Mehitable Hunt
1699 - 1763 1705 -
Res: Falmouth, Me.

Abigail Varney
1669

Humphrey Varney
d. 1714
M. (2nd) 1664
Sarah Starbuck
b. abt 1640

William¹ Varney
Bridget, Walter¹ Knight
Edward Starbuck, came 1635
Katherine Reynolds

Samuel Hunt
1635 - 1695
M. c. 1655
Elizabeth Redding
- 1706

William¹, Robert (A) Hunt
Elizabeth (Best?)
Joseph¹ Redding
Agness

Sarah Newman

R I D E O U T

Abraham (1) Rideout	M	Mary -----
From England to New England		
Possibly of York, Me.		
Nicholas (2) Rideout	M 1730	Mary Ingersoll, b. 7 Oct. 1713
Prob. b. Eng. abt. 1705		dau. of Benjamin Ingersoll
d. after 1754		and Mary Hunt, his wife.
Of Cumberland, Me.		
Moved to Old Ft. Augusta, Phippsburg, Me. 1737.		
William (3) Rideout	M 1756	Mary Blackstone,
bpt. 1733, d. 1799		dau. of Benjamin Blackstone
b. Falmouth, Me.		& Mehitable Hunt.
d. Georgetown, Me.		(sister of Mary).
Nathaniel (4) Rideout	M 1786	Deborah Blanchard, b. 1762
(1762 - 1795)		dau. of Nath. Blanchard
Of Georgetown, Me.		& Bethia Mitchell.
Jane Rideout	M 1816	Joseph (6) Richardson
(1793 - 1848)		(1788 - 1819)
		Res: prob. Pownal, Me.
Orin Richardson	M 1841	Elizabeth Hobart Kent
(1817 - 1910)		(1818 - 1915)
George Edward Richardson	M 1883	Eva Horner
(1858 - 1916)		(1858 - 1910)
Helen (Richardson) Kluegel, compiler.		

R I D E O U T

The Rideouts are a State of Maine family. Maine Vital Records were not compulsory until 1892. Maine wasn't admitted to the Union as a state until Mar. 1820. In 1843 names of parents, when known, had to be put on death records. There is a scarcity of death records in many of the towns before 1850. And many records were lost or destroyed by fire or war. Rideout records have been difficult to obtain.

The records started with three charts. One, compiled by Theodore Rideout of Brunswick, Me. was not of much use except for comparison. One was done in ink on ordinary wrapping paper, and was excellent for dates, but lacked the name of the compiler. The third, also excellent, was by Roland B. Rideout, in 1835. Day, month and year of births were given, and some marriages and deaths. The names of the parents of wives are not given. None of them gave any town or city, no mention of where they lived.

Correspondence was started with Golda (Rideout) Soffe, in Utah, who has endeavored to gain information on all Rideouts, and hopes to publish a book. When I wrote to the First Baptist Church in New Gloucester, Me., my letter was given to Annie Berry, a Rideout descendant. Correspondence with Annie continued until her death, and is still continued with Golda Soffe.

The third and most recent phase has been research by a professional genealogist residing in Augusta, the capitol of Maine, who has sent material on this and allied families, and has worked on some other unanswered questions. She states: "Early records of Maine are scarce", though material sent by her helped to round out the Rideout and allied family records.

R I D E O U T

Silas Rideout's Record;
Maine Historical & Genealogical Recorder, Vol. 3:86;
Maine Vital Records; Georgetown VR; Cumberland VR;
Cumberland County Biographical Series, 128;
New England Hist. & Gen. Reg. 14:147 & 17:33;
History of North Yarmouth;
First Families of America;
History of Gloucester;
Charts (3) one by Roland B. Rideout, 1835.

Line of Jane RIDEOUT who married
1816, Joseph (6) Richardson.

Mr. Ralph Rideout of Ill., states that Nicholas Rideout is said to have come to America with William Penn. This Ralph Rideout has a deed for ground to Nicholas Rideout from William Penn. Relationship to Abraham Rideout has not been proved. William Penn's "Shaftsburie Plantation" appears on a map dated 1681.

Abraham (1) Rideout came from England, date uncertain.
He was possibly of York, Me.

M. Mary -----.

They had two children:

Prudence,

Nicholas, b. abt. 1705,

Abraham M. 2nd, Mar. 14, 1714, Jessica Davis and had:
Rowland, Benjamin, Mary.

Nicholas (2) Rideout of Cumberland, Maine.

b. prob. in Eng. abt. 1705, d. after 1754,

M. 1730, Mary Ingersoll of Falmouth, Me.

b. Gloucester, 7 Oct. 1713, dau. of Benjamin
and Mary (Hunt) Ingersoll.

Nicholas Rideout and his wife Mary were at Falmouth at an early date. They were said to have removed there from "Old York." He had a shipyard at Falmouth. He moved to Old Ft. Augusta, Phippsburg, Me. 1737.

Chn. of Nicholas and Mary: Falmouth VR

Benjamin, b. or bpt. 4 July 1731, d. 1793,

Phippsburg Vital Records - Marriages,

Rideout, Benjamin of Small Point, and Mary Getchell of

Brunswick. Int. Nov. 24, 1752.

William, bpt. June 10, 1733, First Church, Portland,

Of whom further;

Mary Ingersoll, b. 3 Aug. 1735,

Nicholas, Jr. b. Feb. 17, 1738,

M. Dec. 2, 1761, Sarah Oliver, Georgetown VR. 2:137,

Hannah, b. 21 Feb. 1739

Abraham, b. 29 Dec. 1741, d. 6 Jan. 1748,

Chn. of Nicholas and Mary (cont'd)

Leviah, b. 13 Dec. 1742,
 M. 10 Oct. 1761, William Getchell, of Brunswick;
 Prudence, b. 16 Sept. 1745, d. 8 Apr. 1836,
 M. Samuel Grant.
 Abraham, b. 4 Jan. 1748, d. 15 Feb. 1844,
 M. 1786, Mary (Molly) Seavey,
 Betsy, Nov. 12, 1749,
 Nathaniel, b. 29 Feb. 1752,
 Mary, b. 5 Aug. 1757,
 M. 8 Jan. 1788 ?, Mary Yummon,
 Stephen, b. 1761,
 M. (1st) Abigail Smart,
 " (2nd) 16 Apr. 1807, Jane Work.
 In Georgetown Records Leviah is also spelled Zervira and
 Jerviah.
 Georgetown Militia Co., 1757 -
 Benjamin, Nicholas and William Rideout.
 (Bangor Historical Magazine, 4:138)

Benjamin operated his father's shipyard at Falmouth.
 Member of Comm. Inspection and Safety, Brunswick, Me.

Abraham & Stephen, living in 1778, were in Capt. Coombs Co.,
 Col. Mitchell's Regt. Rev. War.

William (3) Rideout b. Falmouth (Portland), Me.
 bpt. June 10, 1733, First Church, Falmouth (Portland),
 d. 26 May 1799, Georgetown,
 M. Dec. 15, 1756, Mary Blackstone of Falmouth.
 (Georgetown VR)

Children of William & his wife Mary:

All b. Falmouth, Cumberland County, Maine.

William, 25 Sept. 1757, d. 23 Jan. 1831,
 M. Ruth Rideout
 They had: Mary B., Martha M., Jane H.
 Hannah, 30 Dec. 1758, d. 11 Apr. 1775,
 Nicholas, 11 Oct. 1760, d. 4 Jan. 1855,
 M. Susan Shaw
 They had: Mary, Sept. 8, 1785, Nicholas, Feb. 7, 1795;
Nathaniel, of whom further,
 Benjamin, 10 May 1764, d. 1 Mar. 1844,
 M. 17 Nov. 1791, Susanna Merrill, 3 chn;
 Mary, 31 Jan. 1766, d. 23 Oct. 1774,
 Jane, 8 June 1768, d. 1 June 1836,
 M. Jan. 5, 1790, John Sweetser, Jr. Cumberland, VR;
 Prudence, 22 Jan. 1771, d. 20 Apr. 1842,
 M. Feb. 14, 1792, Bozai (Beza) Blanchard,
 Cumberland, VR. 12 chn;

Chn. of William (3) and Mary (cont'd)

Martha, 4 Feb. 1773, d. 8 July 1783,
 Reuben, 10 Oct. 1775, d. 8 Sept. 1838,
 M. 8 Jan. 1801, Priscilla Merrill, 9 chn;
 Elias, 3 June 1778, d. 1803,
 M. Mary Sanborn.

William Rideout moved to Brunswick, Me. at an early date,
 with brother Benjamin. He came from York to Falmouth.

1790 - First Census, Maine. Heads of families.

Falmouth North Yarmouth

Wm. Rideout 2 - 2 - 1

Nicholas Rideout 1 - 1 - 3

Register of Cumberland & North Yarmouth:

List of Petitioners for incorporation of the town 1820.

William, Jr., Nicholas, Reuben,
 Nic. Rideout, Jr., William Rideout.

Nathaniel (4) Rideout, b. 14 Dec. 1762, Georgetown, Me.

d. Jan. 14, 1795,

M. Deborah Blanchard, Jan. 12, 1786, Georgetown, VR.

Deborah Blanchard Rideout, widow, married (2nd)

Jan. 16, 1802, Isaac Eveleth,* Cumberland, VR.

Chn. of Nathaniel & Deborah Rideout: b. Falmouth,

Nathaniel, b. Apr. 4, 1789 (by d. rec.),

d. June 25, 1854, age 65, New Gloucester, VR,

M. (1st) Apr. 18, 1813, Katherine Richardson,
 sister of Joseph and Bradbury.

Katherine d, 10 Nov. 1818.

M. (2nd) Mar. 21, 1819, Ruth Lufkin. (Her name some-
 times appears as "Larkin" an error).

Katherine's mother was Abigail Lufkin and it seems
 probable that Katherine and Ruth were well acquaint-
 ed, possibly related. (HRK)

Bethia, b. May 30, 1791, d. Sept. 23, 1831,

M. Feb. 4, 1813, Philip Winslow, of Plymouth

Winslow descent. Chn: Adrionam Winslow

Albert Winslow

Philip Henry Winslow.

Jane, b. Sept. 24, 1793, North Yarmouth, Me. (Bible rec.)

Of whom further.

Jane, daughter of Nathaniel and Deborah Blanchard Rideout,

b. Sept. 24, 1793, North Yarmouth, Me. (Bible Rec)

d. Hartford, Me., Oct. 11, 1848, 55, 17 days, " "

M. Dec. 27, 1816, Joseph Richardson, " "

Joseph died, Nov. 19, 1818.

*The 1790 Census gives an Isaac Eveleth with wife and two
 daughters in New Gloucester, Me. Isaac Eveleth was a soldier.

Jane, dau of Nathaniel & Deborah (cont'd)

M. (2nd) Aug 15th 1819, Bradbury Richardson, (Bible Rec)
(brother of Joseph)

From the Town Clerk. Pownal VR, Book 1, Ledger 326,
Bradbury Richardson and Jane were married 29 Aug. 1819,
by Edward Tompson, Justice Peace.

J A N E R I D E O U T

According to long-standing family tradition, we were of Brewster - Prince descent. (As a child I thought Prince was a title, not a family name). According to a note of grandfather Richardson, which starts by naming his mother, Jane Rideout, "The mother of my mother was a granddaughter of Joh Prince. Had a wonderful voice, and noted all through the colonies. She was a direct descendant of Elder William Brewster."

Although considerable research has been done in an endeavor to prove this Brewster ancestry, nothing has been found to confirm it. Records received from different sources and at different times from different people, confirm the original data and must, therefore, be accepted as correct. One source is grandfather's Bible.

Grandmother Richardson was descended through two parallel lines. Two Prince brothers married two Turner sisters, granddaughters of Jonathan Brewster. Three generations later the daughter of one line married the son of the other line, and they were the parents of Ruth Prince who married Justin Kent, Jr.

However, Jane Rideout, through her grandmother Bethia Mitchell - a proved Mayflower descendant - is descended from two Mayflower passengers, Isaac Allerton and Francis Cooke.

In some questions and answers (answered apparently by Orin Richardson) this appears. Question: Who was it your father and mother went to visit. Answer: "Grandmother Rideout Mother of my mother and your great grandmother the wonderful singer." Jane's mother was Deborah Blanchard. Jane was only two years old when her father, Nathaniel Rideout died (1795) and her mother married, 1802, Isaac Eveleth. One wonders why she is called "Grandmother Rideout" so many years later, and we can only assume it was done for family identification.

N A T H A N I E L R I D E O U T

Jane's older brother, Nathaniel married Katherine Richardson, sister of Joseph and Bradbury. They were married at New Gloucester in 1814. Katherine died in 1818, shortly after the birth of her third child, a daughter Catherine. In 1819

Nathaniel Rideout (cont'd)

Nathaniel married Ruth Lufkin. "Uncle Rideout" lived near the line between New Gloucester and Pownal. (Gr.F. R's note).

The following from "Biographical Review of Cumberland Co., Me."

Nathaniel Rideout, Sr., was born in Cumberland Co., Me. He learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, and worked at it for several years in his early manhood. In 1816 he walked to Quebec, Canada, and for two years he was employed there at his trade; after that he returned to Cumberland and turned his attention to agriculture, purchasing in 1830 the farm later owned by his son. He was one of the pioneers of New Gloucester, where he died 25 June 1854, age 65.

His children by Katherine were:

Benjamin A. b. July 10, 1815, M. Feb. 11, 1849 Eleanor M. Penley. They were both of Danville and married there. (Danville VR). They resided in Auburn, Me. She died 3-10-1900.

Perez, B. b. 25 Nov. 1816,

M. June 3, 1849, Mary Staples, who d. 9-29-1898;

Catherine, b. 30 Oct. 1818, d. Jan. 2, 1819.

Katherine, the mother, died Nov. 10, 1818.

Ruth Lufkin, second wife, was mother of nine children, among them was Nathaniel, Jr.

Nathaniel Rideout, or Deacon Rideout, as he was generally known throughout the country, was a leading agriculturist and one of the substantial citizens of New Gloucester. He was born in the town of Pownal, Cumberland Co., Me. on 14 Oct. 1826, son of Nathaniel, Sr., and Ruth (Lufkin) Rideout.

He married 5 June 1855 Rachel P. Rogers, born in Freeport, Me. Annie Berry's mother was a daughter of Nathaniel Rideout and Rachel Rogers. Annie's mother's great grandmother "Eveleth" married first a Rideout and second an Eveleth. "My great grandfather Nathaniel and great grandmother Ruth (Lufkin) Rideout had a part of their children while living in Pownal, then came to New Gloucester to live."

Annie Berry lived in New Gloucester. She was a newspaper correspondent for over thirty years, and had been chairman of the Red Cross. In reply to my question, she wrote, "I remember that my mother spoke of someone in the family who had a beautiful voice, probably it was grandmother Rideout."

R I D E O U T
- IV -

G O L D A S O F F E

Golda (Rideout) Soffe goes back to Abraham (1) Rideout, and his son Nicholas (2). In the third generation, her ancestor is Benjamin, brother of William, our ancestor. Benjamin married Mary Getchell.

Golda's parents were David Oliver, Jr., and Mary Ann Terry. Her Rideout grandparents were David Oliver, Sr., and Ann Blows. This grandfather was on his way to California at the time of the Gold Rush. He stopped in Salt Lake City to get his wagon repaired, began going to church and joined the Mormons. Ann Blows had joined the Mormon church in England, and her parents disapproved. She came to America, where she lost her husband and all except one son, from Cholera. She and her one son walked across the prairie, with the Heber C. Kimball, Co., and in Salt Lake City she met and married David Rideout, Sr.

This story always brings to mind the statue of the Pioneer Woman and her son.

I N G E R S O L L

George Ingersoll (Inkerstall) of Bedford, Eng.
(abt. 1562 -)

Richard (1) Ingersoll, Edworth, Bedfords, England,
(1587 - c. 1644)
M. Agnes Langley of Sandy, Bedfords, Eng.
They came to Salem, Mass., 1629.

Lieut. George (2) Ingersoll, came with his parents,
(1618 - 1694) M. Elizabeth -----.

Joseph (3) Ingersoll of Gloucester, Essex Co., Mass.
(1646 - 1718)
M. Sarah, dau. of Matthew & Elizabeth (Wakley) Coe.

Ensign Benjamin (4) Ingersoll of Gloucester, Mass.
(1687 - 1755) M. (1st) Mary Hunt. (Wm.)

Mary Ingersoll, b. 1713,
M. Nicholas, son of Abraham (1) Rideout.

George (A) Ingersoll (Inkerstall) born about 1562.

His children were:

Richard, Chris. 10 Mar. 1587/8 at W. Edworth,
Bedfords, Eng.

William, Chris. 31 Oct. 1590, W. Edworth,
Buried 17 Nov. 1590,

John, Chris. 30 Nov. abt. 1594,

Elizabeth, " 25 Oct. 1597,

William, " 8 Mar. 1600.

INGERSOLL

History of Gloucester - Babson;
Pioneers of Maine and New Hampshire;
The Ingersolls of Hampshire,
By Lieut. Charles Stedman Ripley, 1893;
Ingersoll Family, by I. E. Avery and P. H.
Hitcock Ingersolls of Hampshire, and Others;
Ingersoll Family in America;
New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.;
Savage;
Old Times in North Yarmouth.

Rideout Family - Line of MARY INGERSOLL
who married Nicholas Rideout,

Banks - "Topographical Dictionary of English Emigrants"
Richard Ingersoll, from Sandy, Bedfordshire, to Salem, Mass.

Richard Ingersoll, a Bedfordshire man, was sent over by the Massachusetts Company of London. Among passengers on the Mayflower, Capt. William Pierce, Master, were Richard Ingersoll, with his wife and children. This same ship brought Rev. John Robinson's widow and Thomas Willett. They arrived Plymouth, May 15, 1629. His younger brother John also came, and later went to Hartford, Conn., where he married, 1651, Dorothy Lord, daughter of Thomas, of Hartford. John married three times and had eight children. (Pioneers of Maine).

Richard (1) Ingersoll, from Bedfords, Eng. 1629,

b. W. Edworth, Bedfords, Mar. 10, 1587/8,

d. c. 1644, Salem, Essex Co., Mass.

Will, July 21, 1644;

M. at Sands, Eng., 20 Oct. 1616 Agness Langley.

Agness (Ann or Annis) b. Sandy, Bedford, Eng.

d. 30 July 1677.

She M. (2nd) bef. 1652, John Knight, Sen. of Newbury, Mass.
He was father of John Jr. who married Richard's youngest daughter, Bathsheba, 1647.

Brigg's "History and Genealogy," p. 894:

John Pease settled in Salem where a grant of land was made. On 18 June 1644 he sold to Richard Ingersoll of Salem, "one house and 75 acres of land adjoining to the farm whereon the said Richard dwelleth."

The will of Richard Ingersoll was dated July 21, 1644, and proved Jan. 2, 1644/5. The original will is not now to be found, but in a law suit in 1669 a copy is preserved.

July 21, 1644 (Richard (1) Ingersoll, cont'd)

"I, Richard Ingersoll of Salem in the County of Essex in New England being weake in body, but through God's mercy in perfect memorye doe make this my last will and testament . . . "

He bequeathed:

To Ann, my wife, all lands, goods & chattels, except as follows,

To George Ingersoll my son six acres lying in the great meadows,

To Nathaniel Ingersoll my youngest son a parcell of ground with a little frame thereon.

To Bathsheba my youngest daughter two cowes,

To daughter Alice Walcott my house att town with 10 acres of upland and meadows after my wife's decease,

He also mentions my son John, and Richard Pettingell and William Haines his sons-in-law.

Signed by a mark.

In the inventory, taken Oct. 1644, a pair of oxen are valued at 14 pounds, and his farm of fifty acres at 7 pounds.

From Richard Ingersoll and his wife Ann there descended a numerous family.

Chn. of Richard and Ann: NEHGR Vol. 9:157,

1. Alice, b. Eng. Dec. 16, 1612, M. Jonathan Walcott,*

2. George, 1618, Of whom further,

3. John, abt. 1625, A mariner, M. Judith -----,

4. Joanna, M. Richard Pettingell,

5. Sarah, M. William Haines of Salem,

M. 2nd, Joseph Moulton,

These five came over with their parents,

(Mayflower Planters, Vol. 1:67)

* At court in Salem, Dec. 27, 1643, the wife and children of Walcott were committed to the care of the father-in-law, Richard Ingersoll, and said Walcott was to be and remain servant to Ingersoll. Alice's husband is called Josiah and by others, Jonathan. The following according to Hartford Times, Mar. 18, 1963, ref. Excerpts from the Probate Record of Salem, Mass.; "Walcott Book" by Arthur Stuart Walcott. (Capt) Jonathan Walcott, b. Eng. d. Salem 1639/40, son of Bernard and Sarah (Gibson) Walcott, mar. Alice Ingersoll, dau of Richard and Agnes.

(Chn. of Richard and Ann, cont'd)

6. Nathaniel, b. abt. 1632, "youngest son."
7. Bathsheba, M. 1647, John Knight, Jr. son of John Knight, of Newbury, her step-father.

- II -

Lieut. George (2) Ingersoll came to Salem in 1629 with his parents,
b. Sandy, Bedford, Eng., 2 July 1618,
d. after June 21, 1694 at Salem,
M. c. 1642 Elizabeth -----

He was of Salem in 1638 and had a grant of land 1639. He moved to Gloucester 1646 and was Selectman of Gloucester, 1652. In that year he was licensed to keep an ordinary.

George Ingersoll became a prominent citizen. He had a house, and owned land in several places, which he sold and removed to Falmouth, Me. He was among the first settlers at Back Cove, Casco Bay by June 25, 1657. He was a representative to the General Court for Falmouth, 1657. He was a member of the first board of Selectmen of Falmouth.

1658: He bought 55 acres of land adjoining that of Thomas Skilling, March 25, 1658. (See list und. Wakley). He was a lieutenant in Falmouth, of the military force for protection against the Indians. He lived in a place called Capisic. During the attack of the savages in 1675, one son was killed and his house burned. He was the first to discover the murders of the Wakley family.

INDIAN WARS - Hubbard and Drake, Vol. 2.

At Casco Bay, Lieut. Ingersons son, with another man, going out a fowling about this time were both killed before they returned home, his father's house being burned with many others also thereafter.

NEHGR 8;239 - Indian Killings.

Lord's Day, Nov. 7, 1675. Met Lieut. Ingersoll and 12 Casco men who came to joyn with our men to search out and fight the Indians. 25-27, Lt. Ingersoll, returned to Casco, sent a request for 45 soldiers at being alarmed that one house was burning and a man wounded. Lt. Ingersoll returned to the garrison and settled for twenty men who went to Casco with him. On the 30th a Sergeant and company returned to the garrison.

His military talents and taste procured his promotion to the command of the militia company, an office he filled with much reputation to himself through the first Indian War. He was driven from Falmouth by the Indian hostilities.

George Ingersoll, cont'd

1680: He returned to Falmouth, Me.; but there was another Indian outbreak and he returned to Salem.

Early Land Conveyances. Boston, Mass., 17 Aug. 1681.

For ye furtherance of the settlement and plantation of the inhabitants of North Yarmouth in Casco, Mr. George Pearson, Left. Anthony Brackett & George Ingersoll Sr. are appointed a committee to entertaine and allow of inhabitants to grant such allotments as shall be rite for ye encoragment and mete, accomodation being reserved for ye settling of a minister alsoe that they are ordered to lay out ye town yt at least 80 families may be accomodated.

1683: Deputy to Provincial Assembly of Maine, 1683-5.

1685: He deposed as about 67 years, concerning the clearing of land by Richard Corben 28 years before. Robert Corben took oath of allegiance to Mass. Bay govt. July 13, 1658. He cleared and possessed a meadow from about that time; "he was slain by the Indians in the late war."

(Deposition of George Ingersoll, June 24, 1685)

(Difference in name and spelling as found in the record)

He is said to have been in the French and Indian war. 1689: Lieut. George Ingersoll was also on the list: Falmouth, Nov. 13, 1689. (Maine Hist. & Gen. Rec. 3, 1886). HRK comment: This may be the war of 1687-89, by which time he would have been close to 70 years old.

Before the second Indian War he removed to Salem, where he died, 1694, leaving two sons, George who was shipwrecked, and Samuel, who settled in Stroudwater. (Hist. of Maine. V. I)
(HRK - Joseph also survived him).

Tobias Oakman - called the "swearer" on account of his many depositions. 14 Dec. 1732, Tobias Oakman, deposed 66, related that George Ingersoll lived in Falmouth about 45 years past, and the said Ingersoll had also another house and part of a saw mill and part of a grist mill up the River at a place called Stroudwater and the said Ingersolls dwelling house at Stroudwater did stand near the same place where Coll^o Westbrook's dwelling now stands. (Maine Hist & Gen Rec. 5)

Children of George (2):

Joseph,	b. Gloucester,	14 Oct. 1646,	Of whom further,
Elizabeth,	b. "	1 Feb. 1648,	d. Mar. 9, 1649,
Elizabeth again,	"	19 Mar. 1651,	
Mary	b. "	12 Aug. 1657,	

Rem. to Falmouth,
John, prob. b. bef. the move,

Children of George (2), cont'd

George may have been b. Falmouth, d. Boston bef. 1730,
Shipwright, Boston. Said to have been shipwrecked;
Samuel, b. abt. 1654,* aft. the removal to Falmouth.
d. aft. 1753,
M. 1685 Judith -----, who d. May 1 (11), 1711 (21).
Samuel was a shipwright. He settled in Gloucester
soon after 1700, on Eastern Point, where he built
several vessels.

One son killed by Indians, war of 1675.

A John Ingersoll of Kittery, Me., house carpenter, sold
Nov. 1713, to his brother Joseph of Gloucester 100 acres of
land at Capisic, in Falmouth.

Ensign Jos. (3) Ingersoll, son of George,
b. 4 (14) Oct. 1646, Gloucester, Essex Co., Mass.
d. Gloucester, 12 Mar. 1718, aged 72,
M. Sarah, dau. of Matthew and Elizabeth (Wakley) Coe.
b. Mar. 14, 1650, Gloucester, and d. there 29 May,
1714. d. Jan. 19, 1714 - (Essex Institute 45:187)

Joseph removed to Falmouth, Me., with his father, and
became a joiner. He moved with his father at the time of
King Philip's War, and settled at Charlestown where he was
received as inhabitant March 6, 1676. In 1690 he was again
in Gloucester where he was a carpenter.

Children of Joseph: Libby's Gen. Dict. of Me. & N. H.

Martha, b. Nov. 5, 1670, Falmouth,
M. Jan. 10, 1695 Thomas Millett,
John, bpt. Aug. 13, 1676, Salem,
Stephen,
M. abt. 1694 at Salem,
Benjamin, b. 1687, d. Apr. 11, 1755,
Of Whom further,
Joseph,
M. Dec. 11, 1707 Mary Brewer,
Hannah, b. Gloucester, 1693,
M. possibly May 19, 1723, John Clements.

It is not known how many of Joseph's children came with
their father from Falmouth. There was Benjamin certainly, and
probably Joseph.

Ensign Benjamin (4) Ingersoll,
b. Gloucester, 1687,
d. North Yarmouth, Me., 11 Apr. 1755,

*The records of this period were destroyed during the In-
dian lootings & burnings.

Ensign Benjamin (4) Ingersoll, cont'd

M. (Int) 16 Nov. 1711 Mary Hunt of Ipswich, Essex, Mass.
 Mary b. Feb. 12, 1691, Ipswich, d. 10 May 1733, dau
 of William and Sarah Hunt.

M. (2nd) Sarah (Ireson) Parker, widow of James Parker.
 Ensign Benjamin, during the Indian troubles resided in
 Gloucester, and while there married Mary Hunt. He returned
 to Falmouth in 1726, on the resettlement of the place, and
 took possession of his father's grant. He later removed to
 North Yarmouth where he was an innkeeper and prominent citizen.

From (micro-film) Vital Records of Falmouth, Vol. 1, 1718-28.

The mark of Benjamin Ingersoll creatures is a half crop on
 the further ear and a gash on the middle of the near ear, on the
 back side of the ears. Jan. 11, 1721-22.

Selectman of Falmouth, Benja. Larraby, Benja. Ingersoll,
 Benja. Wright, Sam'll Cobb. May 12, 1727.

Mr. Benja. Ingersoll Moderator of town meeting, Nov. 1, 1728.

Old Times in North Yarmouth,

Report of a committee June 10, 1735 to run lines between the
 province and No. Yarmouth, signed by Benjamin Ingersoll.

Children of Benjamin and Mary:

two daughters and four sons born Gloucester,

Mary, b. 7 (17) Oct. 1713,

Benjamin,

William,

M. "Sept. 27, 1737, William Ingerson & Sarah Parker was
 married." (Nicholas Loring's Diary)

d. "William son of Ensign Benjamin & Mary Ingersoll. .

He died Nov. 13, 1739." (Copied from gravestones in
 old Indian Burying Ground, Yarmouth Foreside).

Nathaniel,

Joseph, b. 30 July 1725, Falmouth VR,

Sarah, b. Jan. 22, 1725 " " (error)

Hannah, b. Sept. 27, 1730.

Old Times in North Yarmouth,

Died 1737, Nov. 29, son of Benjamin Ingersoll,

Record of Baptisms of first children, Oct. 15, 1745,

Sarah, Lucy & Mary Ingersoll, daughters of William.

Mary Ingersoll, daughter of Benjamin,

b. Gloucester, 7 Oct. 1713,

M. 1730 Nicholas Rideout.

C O E

Descendants of Matthew Coe,
by Henry E. Coe, Boston, 1894;
History of Gloucester - Babson;
Gloucester VR;
NEHGR 4:361;
Savage - Gen. Dict. of N. E.

Rideout - Ingersoll,
Line of Sarah Coe who
M. Joseph Ingersoll.

The record of Robert Coe, who came from Suffolk, England is known. There is no such record of Matthew, yet family tradition gives Suffolk as his English home. This appears to have been the home of this family as far back as there are records. From the name and location the family is probably of Saxon origin. Family peculiarities of descendants of both Robert and Matthew are to a remarkable degree the same, and early family names in England are similar. (Henry E. Coe)

The American Genealogist, July 1950, p. 155. "Clues in the Records of Essex, England, to the origin of Connecticut Colony Settlers."

1597 Katherine Moore married John Coe, 2 Feb. Marriage at Good Easter, Essex (11 miles from Thacted). (Whether these are ancestors of Matthew Coe is not stated.)

Matthew (1) Coe of Portsmouth 1645, and Gloucester.

M. Gloucester 15 June 1647, Elizabeth, dau, of Thomas Wakley.
d. Falmouth, Maine, just before the outbreak of King Philip's War, leaving several children. No further record of Elizabeth has been found.

Matthew Coe was a fisherman and lived in Portsmouth 1640. He removed to Gloucester before 1647 (Babson) in which year, with Morris Somes, John Wakley, and Davis Wheeler, he was brought before a court at Salem for hunting and killing a raccoon on the Lord's day in time of public service, to the disturbance of the congregation.

In 1651 he had a grant of six acres of land "upon the neck that is on the side of the stage-nick." After having resided here several years, he sold his house and land to Thomas Riggs, in 1661, for forty pounds. 7 Oct. 1661, Thomas Riggs bought of Coe and the Wakleys, house, garden and home lots on the south side of Goose Cove.

He is known to have resided in Casco, Me. and also in Salem, Mass., but removed to Falmouth in 1661, where with Thomas Wakley and his sons John and Isaac, they bought of Richard Tucker two hundred acres of land on the north margin of Back Cove.
(See Wakley).

Children of Matthew & Elizabeth:

John, b. 30 June 1649, d. Dec. 16, 1728, Compton, R. I.

Children of Matthew & Elizabeth:, cont'd

M. 1681 Sarah Pabodie, dau of William, and granddau. of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins.*

Sarah, b. 14 Mar. 1651, of whom further,

Mary, b. 1653,

Abigail, b. 5 June 1658,

Matthew, 3 June 1660, d. Feb. 8, 1661, "the same year"
(O. S. dating)

The following prob. b. Casco:

Isaac, b. Casco, may have lived in Falmouth,

M. Roxbury, 11 Sept. 1706, Martha Ramsey, of Roxbury,

Martha, M. Jonathan Farnum of Boston,

Elizabeth, M. Benjamin Tucker of Roxbury.

Sarah Coe, daughter of Matthew,

b. 14 March 1650/51, Gloucester, Essex, Mass.

M. Joseph (3) Ingersoll of Falmouth, son of George,

d. 24 May 1714, Gloucester, Essex, Mass.

*John Coe, the eldest son of Matthew Coe, late of Casco Bay, deceased, laid claim to one hundred acres of land lying on Casco Bay. The deed being burnt the first Indian war, when his grandfather was slain and his house burned.

(Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder, V. 110)

He was a surveyor and settler of boundaries. He was a man who was trusted and honored by his townsmen, and held positions of trust. He had nine children.

T H O M A S W A K L E Y

Hubbard's "Indian Wars",
Savage - Dict. of N. E.,
History of the town of
Gloucester - Babson.

RIDEOUT family,
Line of Elizabeth Wakley,
who married Matthew Coe.

In the account of the COE family, it is stated that the parents of Matthew Coe's wife, Elizabeth Wakley, had been killed by Indians in 1675. It is always a thrill to build up such a meager record. From that one sentence, bit by bit, I added items, then found a reference. In Boston, I found the account as given in Hubbard's "Indian Wars" which appears to be the source for later accounts. George Ingersoll was the first to find them. His account is quite gruesome. It was a horrible massacre.

The Thomas Wakley family (males) was wiped out by this massacre. However, the name is still found among American surnames. According to Jacobus, in the Families of Fairfield, Conn., -- there lived James, Henry and Richard Wakelee. Their relationship is not determined, but they may have been the sons of James Wakelee.

This name is variously spelled Wakelee, Wakely, Wakley, or Wakelin. Most of the early records spell the name Wakley.

Thomas (1) Wakley of Hingham 1635,

Wife: Elizabeth,

d. Killed by Indians, Sept. 1675,

Freeman 3 March 1635/36. He was among the "First Settlers of Hingham who drew their houselots 13 Sept. 1635." There were 29 on the list at this date. #12 - Thos. Wakley. (NEHGR 2:250)

Thomas Wakley is called yeoman. He was one of the selectmen in 1646. He probably left Hingham about 1647. In Gloucester, he bought thirteen acres of land on the neck of houselots, of Mr. Pritchard; beside which he owned several other parcels. He was freed from training because of lameness, in 1651. He and his son John had houses and land on the south side of Goose Cove, which in 1661 they sold to Thomas Riggs.

Thomas with his son John and family, and another son Isaac, and his son-in-law, Matthew Coe, went to Casco Bay, Falmouth, Me., where they purchased a large tract of land in Back Cove on which they settled and remained until the destruction of the place by Indians in 1675.

His children were: (Libby's Gen. Dict. of Me. & N. H.)

Elizabeth, Of whom further.

John, eldest son, killed by Indians,

Isaac, Gloucester, lost in shipwreck with Puddle, 1662,

Thomas (1) Wakley, his childred, cont'd .

Thomas, bpt. Hingham, June 14, 1640,
Sarah, " " March 13, 1641,
Daniel, killed by Indians at Maten's Point, Aug. 11, 1676.
One account lists "Another Isaac, killed by Indians at
Falmouth in 1675."

Elizabeth, date of birth does not appear,
M. Gloucester, 15 June, 1647, Matthew Coe who died in Fal-
mouth. (Records destroyed during Indian hostilities).

John married, June 10, 1657 Elizabeth, daughter of Joanna Sowers.
They had four children. All, except a daug. were killed by Indians
at Falmouth in 1675.

F A L M O U T H
HISTORY OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY, MAINE

The Story of Old Falmouth - James Otis,
History of Portland from 1632 to 1864, by William Willis,
The History of the Wars in New England, by Rev. William Hubbard.

What we now speak of as Cumberland County in the State of Maine, was, in 1628, a wilderness with here and there a small Indian settlement. So far as is known, no white man had set foot upon it.

At some later date: The wilderness round about was being converted with reasonable rapidity into farms and plantations. This new plantation .. has been known as Cleeve's Neck, Munjoy's Neck, (named after early settlers) Casco, Falmouth, and the town and city of Portland. Casco Neck, now known as the city of Portland, was described as "this neck which was first known by the name of Machigonne".

One article states that the Indian name of Falmouth was Succanasett, yet Casco is the name most frequently found, and "Casco" continued to be used all the first century after the settlement, notwithstanding the town had received from Massachusetts the corporate name Falmouth as early as 1658. The proprietors were very fond of renaming these plantations, though these names seldom prevailed over the more familiar Indian titles. It was not until 1659 that the limits of the town of Falmouth were defined by the General Court of Massachusetts through a commission sent out by that body to "run the lines."

The name, Falmouth, came from that ancient town in England, standing at the mouth of the river Fal in Cornwall, and hence called Falmouth. Falmouth originally embraced all the territory now included in the towns of Cape Elizabeth, Westbrook, Deering, Falmouth and Portland. One dividing line between Scarborough and Falmouth the first dividing branches of Spurwink River. Casco was the general name applied to the settlements along the bay.

Persons were encouraged to migrate to this province from neighboring colonies by the prospects which were furnished in the facilities for fishing, for agriculture, and trade. Among them was George Munjoy, a man of education. Beside Munjoy, there came in 1661 the three Wakleys, Thomas, the father; his two sons, John and Isaac; and Matthew Coe his son-in-law. They came from Cape Ann (Gloucester) and settled at Back Cove on two hundred acres, west of Fall Brook, known as Casco Bay. This was purchased of Richard Tucker.

Tucker's deed, made May 23, 1661, to all four men, as follows: "the full quantity of two hundred acres of upland ground not yet improved, with the ten acres of meadow, lying and being within two miles or thereabouts of the said land, which meadow hath formerly been improved by order of said Tucker." These persons (Wakleys and Coes) constituted one family . . . and they immediately settled upon their purchase.

Their two hundred acres was between the lot of George Lewis and Thomas Skillings, where Lewis and Skillings were living. (This is not 'our' George Lewis ancestor). This made a line of communication around the Cove, with land held by Richard Mitten, fifty acres; and his son Nathaniel, fifty acres; Durham, fifty acres; Rider, Ingersoll, and Skillings fifty-five acres each; Wakley and company two hundred which extended to George Lewis' land on the Fall Cove; George Lewis, fifty acres; his son John, one hundred; then George Lewis's first grant of fifty acres on the neck. . . forming the northerly side of the passage into Neck Cove.

In every plantation the houses were scattered over a large territory and the only defensive preparations were an occasional private garrison which, in case of sudden emergency, afforded the neighboring inhabitants a temporary refuge. Members of the train band lived widely apart and there were so many points to guard that they could offer but little protection against rapid attacks of a subtle enemy.

In 1674 an order of the Massachusetts Court obliged every man to take to meeting on Lord's days his arms with him, with at least five charges of powder and shot, and "whosoever shall shoot off a gun except at an Indian or wolf shall forfeit five shillings." By such a command, we know the Indians were grievously troubling the settlers, and by this time the town of Falmouth boasted of many inhabitants.

The historian Gould wrote: "Falmouth, which then included a large territory, was having a thrifty trade in fish, masts, spars, tun-timber, oar-rafter, and sawed lumbers, as mills had been built at Capisic, Long Creek, and other places."

In the beginning of the year 1675, the prosperity of the town stood at a high point. Population had been increasing and resources were rapidly developing. But destinies would soon be changed and hopes crushed. In June of this year Philip's War commenced in Plymouth Colony.

The eldest son, John, had removed to the east side of the Presumpscot river several years previous to this time. His farm was about three quarters of a mile below the falls. His house fronted the river "within about a gun shot of Durham's house." His father and mother, because of their advanced age, had probably taken up residence with John, or they may have gone there as a consequent of the general alarm. All upon the Neck had probably left, except Munjoy, Wakleys, and the Brackett family.

WAKLEY - KING PHILIP'S WAR

In the first visitation of vengeance in the neighborhood of Falmouth, the first horrible outrage was committed upon the family of the ancient man, Wakley, an inhabitant of Casco Bay. The Indians took by surprise, and barbarously slaughtered the old man and his wife; his son John and wife, who was great with child; and their three children. Eleven year old Elizabeth, daughter of John, was carried into captivity. After looting the house it was set on fire. They withdrew to a distance and no further violence was committed that day.

Lt. George Ingersoll, who lived at Capisic, was the first to discover the smoke. He and a file of soldiers visited the scene of the massacre, to learn the cause of the smoke, and found a scene "too horrible to describe." The house was burned to ashes, and the bodies of the Old Man and his Wife, were consumed by fire ... there were the bodies of John and his wife, whose belly had been slashed open ... the three grandchildren had their brains dashed out and their bodies were laid under some oaken planks, not far from the house.

The exact time and sequence of events after the first massacre is not certain. The next day, or "at a later date" the Indians went over upon the Neck, where they shot John Munjoy and Isaac Wakley. Pike and another man, in a boat on the river, heard guns and suspected mischief. Passing down the river with all speed, they called to the people to make haste away toward the garrison house, and bid the rest look to themselves and fire upon the Indians that were coming against them.

Three men, who were going to reap at Anthony Brackett's, when hearing the guns, returned to where they had left their canoe, and saw Thomas Brackett shot down and his wife and children taken captives. According to another account, they met Capt. Brackett's sons who told them their father had been taken prisoner by a great army of Indians who had crept up stealthily into the orchards. They escaped to Munjoy's garrison at the lower end of the neck, which had become a place of refuge.

WAKLEY

Old Thomas Wakley had often been heard to repent his removal to this country. Mather, in his Magnalia, says, "Now this honest old man was one who would often say with tears, that he believed God was displeased with him, in-as-much as albeit he came into New England for the sake of the gospel, yet he had left another place where he had enjoyed gospel privileges in the communion of a gathered church, and now lived many years in a plantation where there was no church at all, nor the ordinances and institutions of the Lord Jesus Christ." And he is said to have resolved either to return, or else to remove to some more secure place.

SQUANDO

From: "The Story of Old Falmouth."

There dwelt on the River Saco a sachem named Squando, a noted enthusiast and leader in the devotions of their religion, and one who pretended to a familiar intercourse with the invisible world. These qualifications rendered him a person of great importance and influence among the eastern Indians. Squando's conduct at different times showed traits of both cruelty and compassion, thus making his character difficult to portray.

His squaw, passing along the river in a canoe with her infant child, was met by some sailors, who, having heard that the Indian children could swim as naturally as the young of the brute world, in a thoughtless and unguarded humor overset the canoe. The child sank, but the mother instantly dived down and fetched it up alive. But the child dying soon after, it's death was imputed to the treatment it had received from the seamen, and Squando was so provoked that he conceived a bitter antipathy against the white men, and employed his great art and influence to excite the Indians against them.

WAKLEY

Elizabeth, the daughter of John Wakley, born about 1664, was at the age of eleven taken captive by the Indians who had killed the rest of the family. She was carried some hundreds of miles, as far as Narhagansett Fort. After being held for several months, she was returned June 1676, by Squando, the Saco Sagamore, to Major Waldron of Dover. She later married Richard Scammen, a Quaker.

INDIANS

The Indians were very much dreaded, and inhabitants did not feel safe in their fields. The Indians concealed themselves and lay in ambush and waited long and patiently for an opportunity to surprise their prey. They never made their attacks openly, nor fought in the open field. The time of assault was often just before dawn of day, when they could strike their blow without resistance and cause the greatest panic. Seldom could the isolated settler and his family resist and survive such a surprise raid. It was as difficult to hunt them in the forest as to hunt a wolf.

King Philip's War was the first major test for the budding civilization which had been planted in New England.

Read "FLINTLOCK AND TOMAHAWK", New England in King Philip's War, by Douglas Edward Leach, Assistant Professor of History, Vanderbilt University. The MacMillan Co., New York, 1958.

F A L M O U T H

- 1689 It was a small village, a collection of scattered houses. But little inroad had been made upon the forest primeval, except in the immediate vicinity of the settlement where they built their rude habitations.
- 1692 Old Falmouth was but a deserted town.
- 1699 Naked chimneys stood like monuments of the catastrophe of eight years previous. After articles of peace had been signed the families began to return, some of them unbroken, with courage to begin life anew. Old Casco remained desolate, and the Presumscot settlement was called "New Casco."
- 1707 More Indian trouble, a most trying year. Citizens could not stir abroad without hazard to their lives. The lumber trade and fishery were wholly at an end.
- 1724 Several Indian assaults up to this time, finally to stop May 27.
- 1725 Forty-five families in the entire town.
- 1727 Thirty vessels were seen in the harbor of Falmouth. Settlers continued to kill Indians for a "bounty" and Indians continued to kill settlers. The French, combining with the Indians, created a bad situation. The condition of the settlers worsened until the 2nd day of July,
- 1748 when the glad news came to Falmouth that the nations at war had agreed upon terms of peace.

An interesting note (not in our ancestral line) is the following:

Isaac Robinson, son of John Robinson, opened a tavern in Falmouth, when dismissed from his offices, and deprived of his rights as a freeman, after he joined the Quakers. He had been sent, as one of four, to "reason with the Quakers" at Sandwich, but was won over by them. Because of this he was accused by his fellow citizens of "sundrie scandals and falsehoods."

("Saints and Strangers")

H U N T

HUNT - Middle English, 'hunte',

Anglo-Saxon, 'hunt-a', an occupative name.
(Romance of Names)

The name HUNT is from the Saxon word 'hunti', a wolf. This word, used in connection with the wolf, came to mean the pursuit of all game. The family probably took the name on account of prowess in the hunting field. Other forms of the name are: Hundt, Huntus, Hontus, Hundling, Hundings, Hunte, Hunter, etc. An Adam Le Hunt lived in Nottingham, England as early as 1295.

Among pioneer settlers of New England were:

Edmund of Cambridge, 1634, and Duxbury, 1637;

Robert of Charlestown and Sudbury, 1638;

Enoch of Weymouth, 1640;

William of Concord, 1641;

Peter of Rehoboth, 1644;

Bartholomew of Dover, New Hampshire, 1640.

The name of HUNT in Dedham, Weymouth, and Concord appears in a list of "Ancient Names of Boston and Vicinity". (NEHGR Vol. 1:194)

Genealogy of the Name and Fame of Hunt,
Compiled by T. B. Wyman, Jr., Boston, 1882;
New England Families - Cutter;
Old Families of Salisbury & Amesbury;
Ipswich Vital Records.

Line of Mary Hunt who married Benjamin Ingersoll, and Mehit-
able Hunt who married Benjamin Blackstone.

Robert (A) Hunt, Yorkshire, England, married Jane Fisher.

William (1) Hunt of Concord, Mass., probably son of Robert.
Immigrant ancestor. Came over 1635.
b. England, 1605, obit, Dec. 27, 1661,
M. (1st) Elizabeth Best (or Bent),
M. (2nd) Mercy (Hurd) Rice, widow of Edmund Rice of Sudbury.

One article states that he made his will Oct. 21 (23) 1667,
and died in Marlborough, Oct. 1667.

He came to New England and settled in Concord, Mass., before
1640. He was admitted a freeman of the Mass. Bay Colony, June 2,
1641. He was a witness to a will of his neighbor, William Bow-
stred, Oct. 23, 1643. He was a farmer. He removed to Marlboro-
ugh, where he died.

His estate was valued at five hundred ninety-six pounds. In
his will he mentions wife, Mary, sons Samuel, Nehemiah and Isaac,
and daughters Elizabeth Barnes, cousin Potter, and William, son of
his son William. William died before his father.

Children of William and Elizabeth Hunt:

1. Nehemiah, b. 1631, d. Concord, 6 Mar. 1717, age 86,
M. June 1, 1663, Mary Towle (Tooll),
settled in Concord, N. H.;
2. Samuel, prob. b. Eng. 1633, of whom further;
3. Elizabeth, d. Aug. 18, 1704,
M. 1704, John Barnes;
4. Hannah, b. Feb. 12, 1640, Concord VR,
Not mentioned in will.
5. Isaac, b. 1647, d. Dec. 12, 1680,
M. May 14, 1667, Mary, dau of Daniel Stone;
6. William.

- II -

Samuel (2) Hunt, son of William and Elizabeth Hunt,
 b. prob. in England, 1633, d. Feb. 16, 1706/07,
 M. c. 1655, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Redding.
 Elizabeth, b. c. 1634, d. Ipswich, 16 Feb. 1706, age 72.

He was a freeman of Ipswich, Essex, Mass., 3 May 1645. One statement is that when he married he settled in Ipswich, Mass. Another states that he removed to Ipswich from Concord in c. 1655. Felt, in his History of Ipswich says, "Samuel Hunt aged 60 (1695) moved to Ipswich 40 years before."

Children of Samuel and Elizabeth:

1. Samuel, Jr., b. Nov. 17, 1657, d. Jan. 11, 1742/43,
 M. (1) May 1, 1678, Ruth Todd, (2) Mary;
2. William, b. April 23, 1660, d. April 29, 1660;
3. Elizabeth, b. May 29, 1661,
 M. Dec. 8, 1682, Francis Palmer of Ipswich;
4. William, b. 1663, of whom further;
5. Joseph, b. Oc. 28, 1665,
 M. June 11, 1703, Ann Pengry. Res: Stonington;
6. Peter, b. Aug. 8, 1669, d. Mar. 8, 1668(?);
7. Peter, b. May 14, 1670, d. und. 21 years.

- III -

William (3) Hunt, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Hunt,
 b. Ipswich, 1663, d. there Aug. 18, 1723,
 M. 1st, June 9, 1684, Sarah Newman (parents not known)
 b. Ipswich, abt. 1660 (or 1665)
 M. 2nd, Ipswich, (Int) Rose Newman.
 William and Sarah removed to North Yarmouth, Me.
 Widow Rose probated Mar. 6, 1724. Obit, Jan. 24, 1743.

Children of William and Sarah:

1. Sarah, b. June 8, 1685,
2. Agnes (Annice) 1689, M. ----- Heard,
3. William, b. 1690, d. Aug. 16, 1753,
4. Mary, b. 12 Feb. 1691, of whom further,
5. Abigail, b. 1692,
 M. ----- Hodgkins,
6. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 10 (or 26), 1694,
7. Rebecca, b. April 21, 1697,
8. Ezekiel, b. May 30, 1699, d. Aug. 11, 1700,
9. Hannah, b. July 4, 1701,
10. Dorothy, b. Aug. 13, 1703,

- III -

Children of William and Sarah, cont'd

11. Mehitable, b. July 12, 1705, of whom further,
12. Ruth, b. May 22, 1708,
13. Ezekiel, b. July 15, 1710 at Ipswich,
M. Ipswich, (Int) April 15, 1732, Susanna Berry,
M. (2nd) March 8, 1743/44, Elizabeth Hodgkins.

Mary, b. Ipswich, 12 Feb. 1691,
M. 16 Nov. 1711, Benjamin (4) Ingersoll (Ingersoon)
d. "Mrs. Mary Ingersoll, wife of Mr. Benj. Ingersoll
died 10 May 1733, age 42. (North Yarmouth, Me.)"

Mehitable, b. July 12, 1705, died Ipswich,
M. 1724, Benjamin (2) Blackstone.
Published Nov. 7.

A later generation - (of which family branch, I do not know).

Hunts, Oliver, b. 1775, and his brother Joseph, built a small shop, where they carried on the general business of blacksmithing. This included occasional repairs and remodeling, and it was not long before the skill of the Hunt Brothers had a high reputation for their edge tools, and axes they had made were in great favor. They drifted into the manufacture of axes and other edge tools and in a few years were obliged to enlarge their plant.

R E D D I N G

BOSTON

"Ipswich in the Massachusetts Bay Colony", Bailey - Vol. 1:479.

This is another one of the records on which I had only the wife's name, Elizabeth Redding, when she married.

Joseph Redding M. Agness,

There is a Joseph Reading, 1639, on the list of early settlers.

On April 12, 1666, John Lee, Senior, and Joseph Redding had purchased of Robert Colburne his house lot of an acre.

July 12, 1666. Jeremiah Belcher sold premises to Redding. (Ips. Deeds 3:292)

A Joseph Reading is mentioned thus: Reading or Redding was thus the possessor of several acres.

1678. On the list of "those p'sons that have the right of commonage, according to law". Feb. 13, 1678, there is the name of Widdow Redding.

His daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Hunt, was executrix of the estate, and her sons inherited the estate of their grandfather.

Elizabeth Redding M. Samuel Hunt,

She died 16 Feb. 1706, Ipswich, Mass.

WILLIAM BLACKSTONE
(Not Our Ancestor)

"The Fathers of New England".

"Puritan City" - Winwar.

One early company of settlers was composed of families, the heads of which were mechanics and farmers, and with them were two clergymen, Morrell and Blackstone. Their place of settlement was at Weston's old place at Wessagusset. This company had reached Plymouth in 1623, the forerunners, it was hoped, of a large number to come. Here they built houses and began the founding of Weymouth. Unfortunately famine fell upon the company, resources were inadequate, and many were obliged to return.

One of those who stayed was the clergyman, William Blackstone, who with his wife went to Shawmut (Boston). He may have been an Anglican, as it is probable that the company were Anglicans. He was no religious innovator, as were many of those who came later, but simply a bookish recluse, and remained in his little cottage on the south slope of Beacon Hill, unwilling to join the churches. This was before the founding of Boston. There he traded with the Indians and cultivated his garden.

In 1634 he left there and went to Rhode Island, preceding Roger Williams. In Boston he had grown as weary of the "lord brethren" as he had been of the "lord bishops" in England, and would not suffer the intellectual atmosphere of his seclusion to be permeated by the fire and brimstone of Puritan disputation. Rhode Island offered him what he sought and there he built his estate, Study Hill, undismayed by the fact that he was the only white inhabitant. The Indians, he knew, were less disturbing than the worthies he had left behind. In his study, and the tending of his orchard, he lived to a ripe old age, leaving to future generations his name in the still cultivated Blackstone apple.

B L A C K S T O N E
(BLAXTON)

Genealogical Dict. of Maine and New Hampshire - Libby;
Miss Marion Rowe's compilation, Maine Hist. Society, Portland, Me.

Line of Mary Blackstone who married William (3) Rideout.

William (1) Blackstone, planter, was of Dover Point, N. H.
by 1693/94. Dead by 1727, his widow living in 1729.

M. Abigail, b. 10 July 1669, daughter of Humphrey Varney.

He had a grant of 40 acres on Fresh Creek Neck in 1693/94.
He served on the jury 1695. With wife Abigail, he sold land in 1696, deeded them that year by her parents, Humphrey and Sarah Varney. He is listed as one of the defendants in a writ in a suit of Richard Waldron in court 1719-28, which dispossessed a dozen people. An account of Pretenders to lands at Cocheco Point, N. H. Province Papers 9:155.

Deeds in 1754 of the interest of three children in a grant in Rochester he owned with Richard Hammock & James Hanson indicate 7 children of whom 4 are certainly known.

Abigail, a Berwick witness in 1714,

M. Ambrose Claridge of Portsmouth. Widow in 1754;

Benjamin, elder son, of whom further,

William, b. 1718, living 1790,

married and settled in Newcastle;

Lydia, wife of Samuel Hall (Libby)

prob. wife of Josiah Clark (Miss Rowe compilation);

Patience (not in Miss Rowe's list) wife of Josiah Clark;

Thomas, of Dover in 1716 tax list, later of Portsmouth;

Mary, of Dover

M. 16 Jan. 1730, Thomas Blackle of Portsmouth;

Sarah, a Portsmouth witness in Oct. 1715;

Hannah, perhaps M. Benjamin White, Feb. 11, 1710 at

Marblehead;

Elizabeth, M. George How of Portsmouth, who died before

1754, deeds one-half or one-third land, 1756.

In the Libby record, the four named as certainly children of William and Abigail are: Abigail, Elizabeth, Benjamin and William.

Wives of two settlers of Newcastle are, by tradition of descendants, claimed as Blackstone daughters. They are: Lydia, wife of Samuel Hall; and Patience, wife of Josiah Clark.

The following perhaps have better claims: Thomas, Mary of Dover, and Hannah. According to Libby, Sarah (or Hannah) married Benjamin White.

Benjamin (2) Blackstone, son of William,

b. Prob. bef. 1699 in Dover, N. H.,

d. between May 22, 1762 and Dec. 19, 1763, date of heir's deed, Ipswich.

M. Ipswich, Mass. (Int) Nov. 7, 1724, Mehitable Hunt, daughter of William & Sarah (Newman) Hunt, and sister of Mary who married Benjamin Ingersoll,

Benjamin (2) Blackstone, cont'd

Benjamin and his wife removed to Falmouth, Maine, where he acknowledged covenant in First Church. In June 1728, land . . . east of Stevens Hill at New Casco (Falmouth) was granted by the Proprietors of Falmouth to Benjamin Blackstone. In April, 1733, a saw mill was built for him, by Emerson the carpenter. (Maine Hist. & Gen. Rec. Vol. 4:144)

Among many documents in Falmouth records:

1730, May 4 & 11, Benjamin Blackstone made a freeman, and on the Falmouth tax list. On May 4, one of a committee to report on those who had fulfilled conditions of admittance to their rights in the commons.

1758, July 29, Benjamin Blackstone signed as witness at the marriage of Obadiah Allen and Mary Rideout. (Falmouth Friends Records - Marriages - Monthly Meeting records.)

1762, Benjamin Blackstone, gentleman, surveys land to Thomas Dodd, his son-in-law. At this time, he is called gentleman the first time, previously called yeoman. He is also called sawyer in some deeds.

He is said to have had 10 chn. - 11 listed, one died early.

Children:

Benjamin,	b. May 9, 1725,	bpt. Falmouth, 1726,
William,	" Dec. 17, 1727,	d. Dec. 23, 1727,
Sarah,	" Dec. 27, 1728,	M. Ichabod Clark,
Nathaniel,	bpt. Nov. 1731,	First Church, Falmouth,
Abigail,	" about 1733,	M. Thomas Dodd,
Mary,	" 1735,	of whom further,
Mehitable,	" June 5, 1737,	First Church, North Yarmouth,
	(bpt) by Ammi R. Cuttle,	M. John Day,
Rebecca,	bpt. about 1740,	M. Benjamin Savage,
Hannah,	" " 1742,	M. John Tuksbury,
Elizabeth		M. Peter Dunton, Benj. Lunt,
William,	bpt. 1745	

1790 Census Maine, Benjamin Blackstone listed in Falmouth.

Mary Blackstone; bpt. 1735,

M. Dec. 15, 1756, William Rideout of Georgetown, son of Nicholas and Mary (Ingersoll) Rideout of Falmouth.

V A R N E Y

History of Gloucester, Babson;
Dict. of Maine and New Hampshire;
NEHGR CII;70;

Compilation of Miss Rowe, Portland, Maine,
Miss Marion Rowe, a Rideout descendant, is Asst. Librarian
in Portland and Maine Historical Society Library.

Rideout family. Line of Abigail Varney
who married William Blackstone.

Verney and Varney are of Celtic origin, from 'vernal' grove
of alders. "Romance of Names" - Weekly.

VARNEY is among early names found in N. E. In early records
it was often spelled Verney and Vernie. The early settlers belonged
to the Society of Friends. Eight generations lived in Dover, N. H.
(1908). Though the descendants have not been numerous, they have
been substantial, useful citizens.

William (1) Varney, of Ipswich, Mass. With his wife Bridget, he
came from England to Ipswich, Mass., in 1649. Born in England, he
died before Mar. 1, 1653/54, when inventory of his estate was
taken, filed Mar. 30, 1654. M. May 4, 1629, Bridget Knight, dau-
ghter of Walter & Elizabeth Knight of Salem. She was born 1611,
Eng. She was administratrix of his estate. She died, Gloucester,
Oct. 26, 1672, age 61 - Gloucester rec.

He left a house and land valued at 25 pounds. Eldest son to
receive 8 pounds and the other children a small sum when 21.

Bridget Varney sold to Andrew Peters, Nov. 2, 1663, a lot she
owned. (Ipswich Deeds 2:243). She was then in Ipswich. In "His-
tory of Gloucester" Babson states: In 1669, then a widow, she
sold house and land, with the harbor and neck of land on the south-
east, to Bartholomew Foster. (Another account names the purchaser
Bart Forbes). This property was situated near the present Mill
Street.

Her will, dated Nov. 10, 1671, filed Nov. 27, 1672, mentions
sons Humphrey and Thomas, son Jeffrey Parsons, daughter Vincion
and son-in-law William Vincion.

Children, perhaps born England:

Thomas, d. Dec. 4, 1692, Ipswich,

M. Abigail, daughter of John & Martha Proctor of Ipswich,
they had children;

William, b. 1632, d. Ipswich, 1645;

Walter, b. July 20, 1635, d. Ipswich, Dec. 9, 1650;

Humphrey, of whom further;

Rachell, d. Feb. 15, 1787 (prob. 1637 - HRK) Gloucester;

M. Thomas Cook, Joseph Laughton, William Vinson;

Sarah, M. Nov. 11, 1657, Jeffrey Parsons.

Humphrey (2) Varney. son of William and Bridget,

Humphrey (2) Varney, son of William and Bridget, cont'd

Prob. b. Eng. d. Dover, N. H., 1714, Will proved Aug. 8, 1714,
M. (1st) Esther, daughter of Elder Edward and Catherine
(Reynolds) Starbuck,

M. (2nd) Mar. 2, 1664, Sarah, b. abt. 1640, sister of Esther,
and widow of Wm. Story and (2) Joseph Austen. Sarah died
at Gloucester.

Humphrey was of Dover, 1659, and had first lived in Gloucester,
"Extracts from Dover Town Records", NEHGR 4:248 -

At a publick towne meeting holden 6:4:59 Humphrey Varney (and
others) taken in to the town inhabitants. He was taxed in Dover un-
til 1662. He was in Cocheco in 1665. Living in 1696 in Chebacco,
Mass.

Some records state he was "probably" a Quaker, others state
he was a Quaker, "as most of his descendants have been", Pleaded
non conviction to charge of absenting himself from meeting in 1663.

His children were:

Ebenezer, perhaps son of Esther, See note below,
John, b. Nantucket, Sept. 5, 1664, d. N. H., 1666, at 2 yrs.
Peter, b. Dover, Mar. 29, 1666, d. Dover, 1732,

M. Elizabeth ----- M. (2nd) Sarah Morton, He was a
cordwainer,

Joseph, b. Oct. 8, 1667,

Abigail, b. N. H., 10 July 1669, of whom further,
Another John, M. Susanna Otis, No. Chn.

Otis Genealogy - NEHGR Vol. 5:197.

Mary Otis, daughter of Stephen, married Ebenezer, son of
Humphrey Varney, who was a Quaker. Ebenezer took possession of
the "Hill" or Otis estate, about 1696 (about which time Cocheco
was resettled) inherited from his wife's father. That property
remained in the Varney family about 150 years.

Abigail Varney, daughter of Humphrey and Sarah Varney,

b. N. H. 10 July 1669,

M. William Blackstone of New Hampshire.

K N I G H T

Compilation of Marion Rowe,
Ass't Librarian Portland and Maine Historical Society.

Walter Knight of Salem, 1626,
Wife, Elizabeth.

NEHGR 1:138 Walter Knight, aged 66 in 1653, at which time he
was in Boston. His name is found on list of "First Settlers of
New England".

6:346 "Early Settlers of Essex and Old Norfolk",
Walter Knight, 1648.

Savage:

1932224

Walter Knight of Salem, 1626, had been here in 1622, and is
now sent over by the Dorchester people to strengthen Conant; per-
haps was of Duxbury, 1638; in 1653 gives evidence of something
that occurred in 1622, perhaps only hearsay. He calls his age
66.

Thomas Knight, Salem, 1661, a mason, perhaps son.

Daughter Bridget, b. 1611, Eng. Married William (1)

Varney and came over with him to New England.

S T A R B U C K

Two of our ancestors were in the original group that went to Nantucket to establish a new settlement. They are Richard Swain whose descendant married into the Morgan family, (maternal ancestors); and Edward Starbuck, whose descendant married into the Rideout family, (paternal ancestors).

Edward Starbuck is one of the outstanding Colonial ancestors who is not as well known as some. He was an active participant, and one of the leaders, in the settling of Nantucket by the "whites." There is a very good account of him, and the settling of Nantucket, in the "History of Nantucket" by Alexander Starbuck. This is the account of the first hundred years of Nantucket's history, in which the author does not seem to favor anyone because he was an ancestor.

The name STARBUCK is Scandinavian and signifies a person of imposing appearance, great or grand bearing, bokki meaning "vie grandis corpore et animo." Ferguson gives it Starbocki, from Star, great "vir imperiosus". It is not improbable that the family was of Danish origin and settled in England in the days . . . known as the Danish invasion.

Edward¹ Starbuck, a native of Derbyshire, England. He came from Draycut, Derbyshire, and was in Dover 1640. The date of his arrival is not known, though said to be 1635.

b. c. 1604, acc. to his age at death,

d. Nantucket, 4th of the 12th month 1690 (O.S.) aged 86,

M. Katherine Reynolds, said to have been a native of Wales, who migrated to America with him. Some authorities state the given name of his wife to be Eunice, but the more commonly accepted version is Katherine.

One statement is that she was living in 1678, but in History of Nantucket (from an unpublished M.S.) "she doubtless died in Dover, at what time is not recorded."

Children of Edward and Katherine Starbuck:

Nathaniel, b. 1636, d. Aug. 6, 1719,

M. Mary, the "Great Woman", dau of Tristram Coffin,

Jethro, killed May 27, 1663, at the age of twelve years by being run over by a cart,

Sarah, of whom further,

Abigail, M. Peter Coffin, son of Tristram,

Esther, M. Humphrey Varney,

Dorcas, M. William Sayer, who d. 1710. She d. 1696.

Nathaniel, Dorcas and Jethro went to Nantucket.

Sarah and Abigail were married and remained in Dover.

Sarah Starbuck, b. about 1640. M. (1st) William Story (Storer) who d. 1658. William Story was a proprietor of Dover 1642 and 1648; clerk of the train band 10 (4) 1650; and also chosen marshal. John Crowther (Crowder) gave land to "Wm. Storer, marshal, for his services and venturing his life thereby."

Children of Edward and Katherine Starbuck, cont'd

Sarah M. (2nd) Samuel Austin (1616 - 1663). He was a proprietor of Dover 1649. The court granted administration of William Storer's estate to Samuel Austin. He deeded certain lands to Joseph and Benjamin, the two oldest children, and later deeded land to Samuel.

(Pioneers of Maine and New Hampshire - Pope)

M. (3rd) 1664, Humphrey Varney, whose first wife was Esther, her sister.

From Nathaniel all American Starbucks are descended. Mary, his wife, was the first English child born on Nantucket. She was seventeen when she married Nathaniel, and they had ten children. She died in 1717.

E D W A R D S T A R B U C K

He is said to have settled in Dover about 1635. Dover, now in New Hampshire, was then a part of the Province of Massachusetts. According to one writer, he had a suit in court in 1640. He was a proprietor in 1642.

1642: From the Dover Town Records. (NEHGR Vol. IV) - On the list of "20 Acker loetes as they waer in order given . . . with the number of the loet to each partickler man . . . in the year 42 wich lots ar in Breadth at the water side 40 poell and lenketh 80 pole up in the woods." Edward Starbuck #14.

John Phillips, proprietor Dover, was drowned. Hatevil Nutter and Edward Starbuck were appointed 28 (5) 1642 by Dover court to sell the goods, pay debts, and return the over-plus, if any. Inventory and list of debts filed July 18, 1643.

According to "History of Nantucket", the first mention made of him in the record is in 1643 (Aug. 30) when he is recorded to have received "a grant of forty acres of land on each side of the Fresh River at Cutchechoe . . . and also one platt of Marsh above Cutchechoe great Marsh, that the brook that runs out of the river runs through . . . above John Baker's farm at little brook. Various other grants were made to him, and he is recorded several times as called on to be one of the "lot-layers". He was leading Elder of the church, until cited as an Anabaptist. He was representative to the General Court in 1643 and 1646 and in other ways enjoyed the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

1644: He was one of the men appointed by the town to have control and management of the fisheries in the river. Extracts from the Old Town Records of Dover, 20th day 2nd mo 1644 - It is this day ordered that Mr. Edward Starbuck, Richard Walderne and William Ferber to be Wearsmen for Cotchecho fall & river during their lives or so long as they continue Inhabitants in the Towne . . . said wearsmen are bound to use all diligence in catching fish.

EDWARD STARBUCK, cont'd

Edward Starbuck, as appears by the records, was on the list of taxpayers, Oct. 19th, 1648.

Oct. 18, 1648: "This court" (Mass. Bay) "being informed of great misdemeanor committed by Edward Starbuck, of Dover, with p'fession of Anabaptism, for which he is to be p'ceeded against at the next Court of Assistants" . . .

"Individualism is more clearly seen in the field of religion. There seems a time when individualism must give way to authority to produce a greater degree of unity. Puritanism . . . concerned much besides theology. If your faith is strong you cannot believe that a man who differs with you may be right, and you cannot regard with indifference his promulgation of his error".

His trouble had come through his failure to submit to the whole code. There seems to be no record that the complaint was prosecuted, notwithstanding the severe penalty contemplated by the law. The action of the court did not seem to affect his standing in the community, for he continued to be called on to lay out land. He resided in Hampton nearly eleven years after this offense against orthodoxy. Although he may have considered his theological rights were interfered with, it does not appear that his removal to Nantucket was, in any sense, a result of such interference.

1650: He was granted a mill privilege at the second falls in partnership with Thomas Wiggins, and also timber necessary to run the mill.

1653: According to Pope: With wife Kathren he sold land 20 (5) 1653, to his son-in-law Peter Coffin of Dover. Peter's wife was Abigail. They had one son Edward. He made over "all his property" to Peter 9 March 1659.

"A Rate 21th of July 1657"

(c) Elder Starbucke

(c) nathell Starbuck

In 1659 he went on an exploring expedition with Thomas Macy. Macy owned a tenth interest in the Nantucket purchase, and sold Edward Starbuck one half of it. This land was purchased from Governor Mayhew. Edward Starbuck was one of three witnesses to the Bill of Sale, July 1659.

In the fall of 1659, Thomas Macy and his family, with their household goods; Edward Starbuck and two boys, set sail in an open boat.

There are many and dangerous shoals surrounding the Island of Nantucket, which constitute a very serious menace to an unskilled navigator.

They arrived at the Island, at a place called Mattaket. The native Indians were disposed to be friendly. They were the first white settlers on the Island. It has been stated that they were the first white people these Indians had seen, however, in History

EDWARD STARBUCK, cont'd

of Nantucket it is stated: The Indians were not unacquainted with whites, for it had been known to be good for sheep grazing. Earlier expeditions had been made.

According to tradition, they built a house at Mattaket and lived there on friendly terms with the Indians. It is also tradition that in the spring of 1660 Edward Starbuck returned to Dover for his household goods and family, and the people were glad to see him, fearing that something might have happened. He then went back to Nantucket, accompanied by eight or ten families. A footnote (Hist. of Nan.) The Town Records do not seem to confirm the statement, neither do they disprove it. It is likely that some of the First Purchasers returned with him or soon after.

The first deed was to Thomas Mayhew, and was for that part of the Island west of Hummock Pond. It was given by Nickanoose and Nanahuma.

Thomas Macy and Edward Starbuck stand out as leaders in this early settlement. The name of Edward Starbuck or others of the family is repeatedly found as witness to deeds, agreements, etc.

January 5, 1660, Nickanoose of his own "Voluntary good will" gave to "Edward Starbuck all that parcel of land called Coretus with all the privileges and benefits as doth or may arise from the said land . . . with all the timber, woods, marshes, Ponds, beeches and whatever appurtenances doth thereunto belong this the said Nickanoose to give the said Edward Starbuck him his heirs Executors and Administrators and assigns forever peaceably to enioie out of my free Voluntary love to the said Edward Starbuck."

This deed was witnessed by Jane and Richard Swaine.

10th of May 1661 . . . it is ordered that Edward Starbuck (with three others) shall measure and lay out all the rest of the land, both Meadows, Ponds, and Upland . . . within the bounds of the first Plantation -- . . . "and also to lay out the bounds of the Town --," Thomas Macy, Tristram Coffin Sen., Edward Starbuck and Richard Swain having at the date of this meeting taken their lots were to retain them, the others were to draw lots.

There was a brook running into a pond a little to the southward of the house of Edward Starbuck, which seems to have been used as a property line.

Each house lot shall contain Sixty Rods square to a whole accommodation . . .

This land (Coretus) appears to have been held by Edward Starbuck until August 20, 1663, when he assigned it "to the whole Company the Purchasers," The original deed is in the Collection of the Nantucket Historical Association.

"The deed I assign unto the whole company the purchasers of Nantucket witness my hand this 30 of August 1663."

Edward Starbuck.

Entered . . . in the office of Records for Mart Viny'rd - Nantucket

June 14, 1677

EDWARD STARBUCK, cont'd

The First Purchasers were not unacquainted with each other. They did not live far apart, several of the families living at Salisbury and Newbury; and Hampton, where the Swaines were, was not far off.

In the first group:

Thomas Macy

Tristram Coffin, Sr.

Richard Swain

Thomas Barnard

Peter Coffin

Christopher Hussey

Stephen Greenleaf

John Swain

William Pile

Thomas Mayhew

took as his partner:

Edward Starbuck

Nathaniel Starbuck, son-in-law

Thomas Look

his brother Robert

his brother James

Robert Pike.

Thomas Coleman

John Smith

Tristram Coffin, Jr., was also an Associate; and William Bunker and others were added later.

At a meeting on the 20th 11th mo, 1669: "It is agreed that from time to time the three prudential men are chosen to manage the government among the Indians with the others that shall from time to time be chosen by the town to Joine with them, this present year Mr. Coffin and Mr. Starbuck are chosen."

23rd 6 mo. 1670, the town granted Edward Starbuck and Thomas Macy the liberty of "a fishing weare" and "all fish taken . . . shall be theirs," provided the weare was built within two years.

31st of the 11th mo. 1671, Edward Starbuck, John Swain, Nathaniel Starbuck and William Worth were to make a pair of Mill Stones and bring them to the mill, for which they were to be paid 2s 6d per day in corn or satisfactory pay.

January 29th, 1672-73. "Mr. Edward Starbuck, John Swain, Mr. John Gardner, Mr. Coffin and William Worth are chosen by the Town as Selectmen . . . and shall act in all things that are committed to them in writing by the Town from year to year."

Nathaniel Barney says of Edward Starbuck, "He was a man of great firmness. Tradition says that he was a man of commanding presence, and that he was a man of substance both as to his possessions and as to his person. "His influence over the Indians was so great that if at any time a suspicion of alarm arose among the settlers, he was always requisitioned to explain the apparent cause thereof, and to suggest a palliative for their rude and inexplicable action, which served to allay the fears of the more timid."

Unpublished MS. There is a tradition that at one time an uprising among the Indians seemed imminent. They appeared to be gathering in hostile groups and as they greatly out-numbered the whites it was a serious affair. In this juncture Edward Starbuck went unhesitatingly among them and soon succeeded in quieting them. The deed of Coretus the Sachem as a "free and voluntary" gift shows their esteem for him.

EDWARD STARBUCK, con't

It is stated that he became a Quaker and active in the councils. However, there was not a church or minister on Nantucket for fifty years after the settlement. The first visit of Friends (Quakers) to Nantucket, of which we have any record, was made to the Island by Thomas Chalkley in the spring of 1698.

QUAKERS - In Massachusetts Bay Colony, vials of wrath were opened most relentlessly. Quakers were banished from the Colony and scourged from one town to another with opprobrium. Although Thomas Macy, Richard Swayne, and Edward Starbuck had been subjects of religious persecution, this was not their reason for sharing in the settlement of Nantucket. The popular idea that the First Purchasers were Friends or Quakers who fled to Nantucket to escape impending punishment from the Massachusetts authorities is contrary to fact.

N A T H A N I E L S T A R B U C K

Nathaniel was the only surviving son of Edward Starbuck. He named one son Jethro for the brother that had been killed. Nathaniel was partner of his father-in-law among the First Settlers, and one of the strongest men of that early period. At the time of his death in 1719, he was reported to be the richest man on the Island.

His wife, Mary (Coffin) Starbuck, was considered the ablest woman on the Island. The record comes down that, although Nathaniel was "a man of judgement, clearness of understanding" that she far exceeded him and had "an elegant and natural way of expressing herself."

The Starbucks must have had considerable natural instinct for business. The earliest account books in the keeping of the Nantucket Historical Association are those of Mary and Nathaniel Starbuck, and show that in 1705 Nathaniel was paying for the "carting of blubber" and that in 1720 he was shipping sperm oil to England.

Mary was a brilliant woman, whose abilities were early recognized. She was of superior mind and often participated in public gatherings and town meetings. Her words were listened to with marked respect and she was consulted on all matters of public importance, as she was a woman of excellent judgement. She became the leading spirit in the organization of Friends, and one of the most celebrated ministers. She was "a wise and discreet woman," an Oracle among her fellow citizens, who affectionately called her the "Great Woman."

Nathaniel joined with his wife, and the Friends held their meetings in the "Great Room" of their spacious home, for many years. The first meeting house was built on land owned by Nathaniel Starbuck and an adjoining lot was used for a burying ground.

NATHANIEL STARBUCK, cont'd

It is a tradition that the custom of paying whalemén a proportional share, a "lay", of the proceeds was suggested by Mary Starbuck.

N A N T U C K E T

When King Philip visited the Island to incite the Indians to join his revolt against the whites, they refused, and patrolled the shores of the Island to protect the white settlers. The whites managed to save an Indian that Philip was determined to slay, and later sent him to Harvard to be educated.

Unfortunately, not much is known about these Indians. No one wrote memoirs. Whites and Indians lived together as good neighbors. But the red man on Nantucket succumbed, as did their brethren elsewhere, to the white men's diseases, including "fire-water". In 1763, there was a mysterious epidemic which smote the Indians but spared the whites. Of three hundred fifty-eight red men, two hundred twenty-two died, thirty-four recovered, thirty-six escaped it altogether, and eighteen were saved by being at sea.

The last man of Indian blood, a half-breed, died in 1854. A painting of this last remnant of his race hangs in the Nantucket Public Library.

Ref: - "Nantucket" by William O. Stevens;
"History of Nantucket" by Obed Macy;
The Inquirer and Mirror, (Newspapers) Nantucket Island,
Mass. Oct. 9, 1949.

Recommended reading: - "History of Nantucket" by Alexander Starbuck, history of first hundred years; "Three Bricks and Three Brothers" by Rev. William E. Gardner, D.D., of Ships and Whales.

From this Nantucket background came some outstanding Americans: John Greenleaf Whittier, Benjamin Franklin, Maria Mitchell, astronomer; and Folger's Coffee, Macy's, and others.

The original purchase was made by Thomas Mayhew, who sold to ten purchasers, who, feeling the need of adding to their number, each chose an associate. Later the number was increased to twenty-seven. Gov. Mayhew retained one-twentieth interest to himself. The first group may have had a rough and seasick cruise. They proceeded along the shore to the westward, round Cape Ann, then Cape Cod, then across to the Island. According to tradition, they landed at Mattaket, the regular landing place from the Vineyard. Mattaket was bleak and unprotected on this wind-swept Isle.

The native Indians, whom they found very numerous, flocked around them. The natives were kind and hospitable and lent their assistance whenever they could make themselves useful, feeling

sure these newcomers had no hostile intentions against them. Game was plentiful, and the waters abounded with fish. That first winter this little group, with Mrs. Macy as the only white woman, lived as a single family, on friendly terms with the native Indians.

From the first, the care of the strangers was to cultivate a good understanding, and to deal honorably with the Indians. In 1660 a formal deed with the two principle chiefs of the two tribes, living at opposite ends of the Island, was drawn up. The little group was kind and courteous to each other, and hospitable to strangers, which feeling was remarked by all who came among them. When difficulties arose, they were settled by arbitration. The parties would come together of an evening, and in an amicable manner settle their differences.

It would have been a simple matter for the Indians to have exterminated the little settlement, even to have annoyed them to the extent of driving them away. In the early history of Nantucket there is no tradition of Indian fighting.

W H A L I N G

The first mention of whales in the town records is under date of July 13, 1668, when at a regular meeting a vote was passed by which "Edward Starbuck and Peter Folger were empowered to make a bargain with the Gardners concerning all whales that shall come on shore on the Towne behalf."

In 1672, when a whale, called a "scraggy" came into Wasco harbor, the Indians, according to tradition, showed their white neighbors how to go after it with a harpoon. From that event - so it is said - the industry developed. From 1672 to 1690 there was no record of progress in the art of whaling.

Nantucket became the whaling capitol of the world, but this was after Edward Starbuck's time. As the industry developed, his descendants were very active in it, and became wealthy from it. Beginning with Nathaniel, the family "since 1722" shipped whale oil to England, until kerosene replaced it as fuel.

EDWARD STARBUCK married Katherine Reynolds and begat Nathaniel, and another son and daughters.

2. Nathaniel married Mary Coffin and begat

3. Jethro who begat

4. Thomas (1749-1830) who married Dinah Trott, and begat

5. Joseph, and sons and daughters.

Joseph married Sally Gardner and begat

6. George, Matthew and William (the last three) and sons and daughters.

For these three he built the "Three Bricks" and named the

"Three Brothers," (below) built in Rochester in 1833.

"THREE
BROTHERS"

Painted by
James G. Tyler.

The painting
hangs in the
parlor of the
"Middle Brick."



